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H. S. VAN EATON, Editor.

"THE UNION OF THE DEMOCRACY FOR THE SAKE OF THE UNION"

OWEN S. KELLY, Proprietor.

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INAUGURAL ADDRESS

OF
President Franklin Pierce.

The People must Sustain the President.

Fellow-Citizens—The circumstances under which I have been called, for a limited period, to preside over the destiny of the Republic, fill me with a profound sense of the responsibility, but with nothing like shrinking apprehensions. I repair to the post assigned, not as to one sought for, but in obedience to the unsolicited expression of your will, answerable only for a fearless, faithful, and diligent execution of my just powers. I ought to be an truly grateful for the rare manifestation of the nation's confidence; but this, so far from lessening my obligations, only adds to their weight. You must sustain me by your strength. When looking for the fulfillment of reasonable requirements, you will not be unkind of the great changes which have occurred even within the last quarter of a century, and the consequent augmentation and complexity of duties imposed on the administration, both of your home and foreign affairs. Whether the elements of inherent force of the Republic have kept pace with its unparalleled progression in territory, population and wealth, has been the subject of earnest thought and discussion on both sides of the ocean.

Retrospect.

Less than sixty-three years ago, the Father of his Country made the then recent accession of North Carolina, one of the subjects of his special congratulation; at that moment, however, when the agitation consequent upon the revolutionary struggle had partially subsided, when we were just emerging from the weakness and embarrassment of the Confederation, there was an evident consciousness of vigor, equal to the great mission which was so wisely and bravely fulfilled by our fathers. It was not presumptuous assurance, but a calm faith, springing from a clear view of the sources of power of a government constituted like ours. It is no paradox to say, that although weak, the new-born nation was intrinsically strong. Incalculable in population and apparent resources, it has upheld the broad and intelligent comprehension made of the right and all-pervading purpose to maintain the stronger power. It came from the furnace of the revolution tempered to the necessity of the times. The thoughts of the men of that day were patriotic—they wasted none of their energies upon idle or delusive speculations, but with a firm and fearless step advanced beyond the governmental landmarks which had hitherto circumscribed the limits of human freedom, and planted their standard where it has stood against dangers from abroad and the internal agitation which has at times fearfully menaced them at home. They have proved themselves equal to the solution of the great problem, to understand what their minds had been illuminated with by the dawning light of the revolution. The object sought was not a thing dreamed of; it was a thing realized. They had exhibited, not only the power to achieve, but what history affirms to be much more unusual, the capacity to maintain. The oppressed throughout the world, from that day to the present, have turned their eyes hitherward, not to find these lights extinguished, or to fear lest they should wane, but to be constantly cheered by their steady and increasing radiance. In this our country has, in my opinion, fulfilled its highest duties to suffering humanity. It has spoken, and will continue to speak, not only by its words, but by its acts—in language of sympathy, encouragement and hope, to those who earnestly listen to tones which pronounce for the largest rational liberty. But, after all, the most animating encouragement and patient appeal for freedom will be its own history and its triumphs; and prominently, the power of our example; but no example, be it remembered, can be powerful for lasting good, whatever apparent advantages may be gained, which is not based upon the eternal principles of right and justice.

Our Progress.

Our fathers decided for themselves, both upon the hour to declare and the hour to strike—they were their own judges of the circumstances under which it became them to pledge to each other "their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor," for the acquisition of their priceless inheritance, transmitted to us. The energy with which that great conflict was opened, and, under the guidance of a manifest and beneficent Providence, the uncomplaining endurance with which it was prosecuted to its consummation, were only surpassed by the wisdom and patriotic spirit and concessions which characterized all the counsels of the early fathers. One of the most impressive evidences of that wisdom is to be found in the fact, that the actual working of our system has dispelled a degree of solitude, which at the outset disturbed bold hearts and far-reaching intellects. The apprehension of danger from extended territory—States accumulated—wealth, and augmented population, has proved to be unfounded. The stars upon your banner have become nearly three-fold their original number; your densely populated possessions skirt the shores of two great oceans; and yet, this vast increase of territory and people has not only shown itself compatible with the harmonious action of the State and Federal Governments in their respective constitutional spheres, but

has afforded an additional guarantee of the strength and integrity of both.

The Necessity of Expansion.

With an experience thus suggested and cheering, the policy of my Administration will not be controlled by any timid forebodings of evil from expansion. Indeed, it is not to be disguised that our attitude as a nation, and our position on the globe, render the acquisition of certain possessions, not within our jurisdiction, evidently important for our protection, if not, in the future, essential to the preservation of the rights of commerce and the peace of the world. Should they be obtained, it will be through no grasping spirit, but with a view to obvious national interest and security, and in a manner entirely consistent with the strictest observance of national faith. We have nothing in our history or position to invite aggression—we have everything to impress upon us the cultivation of relations of peace and amity. I intend my Administration shall leave no blot upon our fair name; and I trust I may safely give the assurance that no act within the legitimate scope of my constitutional control will be tolerated on the part of any portion of our citizens, which cannot challenge ready justification before the tribunals of the civilized world. The Administration would be unworthy of confidence at home or respect abroad, should it cease to be influenced by the conviction that no apparent advantage can be purchased at a price so dear as that of national wrong or dishonor.

The Advantages of Peace.

It is not our privilege as a nation to speak of a distant past. The striking incidents of our history, replete with instruction, and furnishing abundant grounds for hopeful confidence, are comprised in a period comparatively brief. But if our past is limited, our future is boundless. The obligations that through the unexplored pathway of advancement will be limitless as their duration; hence, sound and comprehensive philosophy should embrace no less the distant future than the urgent present. The great object of our pursuits as a people are best to be attained by peace, and are entirely consistent with the tranquility and interests of the rest of mankind. With the neighboring nations on our continent we should cultivate kindly and friendly relations; we can desire nothing in regard to them so much as to see them consolidate the strength and pursue the path of prosperity and happiness. In the course of their growth, we should open new channels of trade and international intercourse, it must always present a noble field for the moral influence of a great people.

How we Stand with Relation to Europe.

Of the complicated system of European policy, we have heretofore been independent, and from their wars, tumults and anxieties we have been entirely exempt. While these are confined to the nations with which they originate, and within their legitimate jurisdiction, they cannot affect us, except in appealing to our sympathies in the cause of human freedom and universal advancement.

The Rights of American Citizenship.

With these views firmly and honestly carried out, we have a right to expect, and shall, under all circumstances, require prompt reciprocity. The rights which belong to us as a nation, are not alone to be regarded; but those which pertain to every citizen in his individual capacity, at home and abroad, must be sacredly maintained. So long as he can discern every star in its place upon that ensign, though he may be without wealth to purchase for himself a place, it will be his privilege, and must be his acknowledged right, to stand unabashed in the presence of princes, with the proud consciousness that he is himself one of a nation of sovereigns, and that he cannot, in his legitimate pursuits, wander so far from home, that the agent he shall leave behind in the place I now occupy, will not see that no rude hand of power or tyrannical passion shall be laid upon him with impunity. He must realize that upon every sea and upon every soil, where our enterprise may rightfully seek the protection of our flag, American citizenship is an inviolable panoply for the security of the American's rights; and in this connection it can hardly be necessary to re-affirm a principle which now should be regarded as fundamental: the right, for the security and repose of this confederacy, to reject the idea of interference or colonization on this side of the ocean, by any foreign power beyond its present jurisdiction, as utterly inadmissible.

Our Army and Navy.

The opportunities of observation furnished by my brief experience as a soldier, confirms in my own mind the opinion entertained and acted upon by others, from the foundation of the Government, that the maintenance of large standing armies in our country would not be only dangerous but unnecessary. They also illustrate the importance—I might well say the absolute necessity—in military service, of practical skill, which has made our army what it is. Our army, as organized, must be the nucleus around which, in every time of need, the strength of military power—the national militia—may be readily formed into a well-disciplined and efficient organization. The skill and self-devotion of the navy assure you that you may take the performance of the past as a pledge for the future, and you may confidently expect that the flag which has waved, untrampled, its folds over every sea, will still float in undiminished honor. But these, as well as many other subjects, will be brought before you at the appropriate time, through the subordinate branches of the Government; to which I shall always look with profound respect, and with trustful confidence, for that cordial aid and support which I shall so much need, and which their experience and wisdom will readily suggest.

How Public Offices must be Filled.

In the administration of our domestic affairs you expect a devoted integrity in the public observance, in all its departments, so marked as never justly to be questioned, and if this reasonable expectation be not realized, I frankly confess that one of my leading hopes is doomed to disappointment, and that my efforts, in a very important particular, must result in a humiliating failure.

Offices can be properly accepted only as aids for the accomplishment of these objects, and as occupancy can prefer no prerogative, nor inordinate desire for preferment any claim, the public interest imperatively demands, and every good citizen may and will claim the protection of the law, and the benign influence of a good Government; but a claim for office is

what the people of the Republic should never recognize. No reasonable man, of any party, will expect the Administration to be so regardless of its responsibility, and the obvious elements of its success, as to retain persons known to be under the influence of political hostility and partisan prejudice, but cordial co-operation—Having no implied engagements to satisfy, no rewards to bestow, no resentments to remember, no personal wishes to consult, in selecting for official stations, I shall fulfill the difficult and delicate trust, admitting no motive as worthy of my character or position, which does not contemplate an efficient discharge of my duty, and the best interests of my country.

The Danger of Centralization.

I acknowledge my obligations to the masses of my countrymen, and them alone, and as higher objects than personal aggrandizement gave direction to their exertions in the late canvass, they shall not be disappointed. They require at my hands diligence, integrity and capacity, whenever there are duties to be performed; and without this guaranteed quality in their public servants, more stringent laws for the prevention or punishment of negligence and peculation will be vain, and with them would be unnecessary. But these are not the only points to which you look for vigilance and watchfulness of duty. The danger of the concentration of all the powers in the General Government in a confederacy so vast as ours, is too obvious to be disregarded; you have a right, therefore, to expect your agents in every department, to regard strictly the limits imposed upon them by the Constitution. The great scheme of our constitutional liberty rests upon a proper distribution of power between the State and Federal authorities, and experience has shown that the harmony and happiness of our people depend upon the just discrimination between the separate rights and responsibilities of the States, and your separate rights; and herein, in my opinion, are the considerations which should form the true basis of our future concord in regard to the questions which have most seriously disturbed the Government. In the exercise of the powers clearly granted by the Constitution, it can hardly happen that its action upon any question should endanger the institutions of the States or interfere with their right to manage matters of a strictly domestic character, according to the will of their own people.

In expressing my views briefly upon an important subject which has recently agitated the nation to an almost fearful degree, I am moved by no other impulse than by an earnest desire for the perpetuation of that Union which has made us what we are, showering upon us blessings, and conferring a power and influence which our Fathers could hardly have anticipated, even with their most sanguine hopes directed to a far-off future.

The Sanctity of the Union.

The sentiments I now announce were not unknown before the expression of that voice called me here—my own position upon this subject was clear and unequivocal, in the record of my words and my acts, and it is only resumed at this time, because my silence might perhaps be misunderstood. With the Union my dearest hopes are enlisted—without it, what are we individually and collectively? What becomes of the noblest field ever opened for the advancement of our race in religion, in government, in arts, and in all that dignifies and adorns mankind, from that radiant constellation which both illumines our own way, and points out to struggling nations their course; but let a single star be lost, and if utter darkness does not follow, the lustre of the whole is diminished. Do my countrymen need any assurance that such catastrophe is not to overtake them while I possess the power to stay it? It is with me an earnest and vital belief, that as the Union has been the source, under Providence, of our prosperity up to this time, so it is a pledge of the blessings we have enjoyed, and which we are bound to transmit, undiminished, to our children. The field of calm and free discussion in our country is open, and will always be so, but it never has, and never can, be traversed for good in a spirit of sectionalism and uncharitableness.

The Legality of Involuntary Servitude.

The founders of the Republic dealt with things as they were presented to them, in a spirit of self-sacrificing patriotism; and, as time has passed, with a comprehensive wisdom which it will be safe for us to consult. Every measure tending to the external wrongs of all the members of our Union has had my heartfelt approbation; but to every theory of government—whether the offspring of feverish ambition or of morbid enthusiasm calculated to dissolve the bonds of love and affection which unite us—I shall interpose a ready and stern resistance. I believe that involuntary servitude, as it exists in the different States or this Union, is recognized by the Constitution, and I believe that it stands like any other admitted right, and that the States where it exists are entitled to efficient remedies to enforce the Constitutional provision.

The Compromise must be Carried Out.

I hold that the laws of 1850, commonly called the compromise measures, are strictly constitutional, and should be unhesitatingly carried out. I believe that the constituted authorities of this Republic are bound to regard the rights of the South, in this respect, as they would view any other legal and constitutional right; and that the laws to enforce them should be respected and obeyed, not with a reluctance encouraged by abstract opinions as to their propriety in a different state of society, but cheerfully and according to the decisions of the tribunals to which their exposition belongs.

Such have been and are my convictions—upon them I shall act; and I fervently hope that the question is at rest, and that no sectional or ambitious fanatical views may again threaten the durability of our institutions, or obscure the light of our prosperity. But let not the foundations of our hopes rest upon man's evidence—it will not be sufficient that our sectional prejudices find a place in the public deliberation—it will not be sufficient that the rash counsels of human passion are rejected. It must be felt that there is no rational security but in the nation's acknowledgment of God and his overruling Providence. We have been carried safely through a perilous crisis—wise counsels, like those who gave us the Constitution, prevailed to uphold it. Let the period be remembered as an admonition, and not as an encouragement, in any reaction of the Union, to make experiments, when experiments are fraught with such fearful hazards. Let it be

impressed upon all hearts, that beautiful as the fabric is, no earthly power or wisdom could ever reunite us after being broken into fragments.

Conclusion.

Standing as I do, almost in view of the green slope of Monticello, and as it were, in reach of the tomb of Washington, with all the cherished memories of the past gathering around me, like so many eloquent voices of expostulation from Heaven, I can express no better hope for my country than that the kind Providence which smiled upon our fathers may enable their children to preserve the blessings they have inherited!

The Awful Cruelties Practised on White Slaves in Great Britain.

The Stafford House meeting, at which the "Christian affectionate" address of the ladies of Great Britain to their dear sisters in America was adopted, with the name of the Duchess of Sutherland at the head, followed by her two daughters,—of Argyle and Blantyre,—Duchess of Bedford, Lady Travellian, and many others, has excited not only disgust on this side of the water, but disgust and something worse at home. The liberal journals are out on them in terrible sarcasm; but the most scathing invective we have seen is a letter from Donald McLeod, in which after adopting from another writer the rebuke of "Look at Home" he proceeds as follows:

"But I must go further, and instruct the American ladies in what they should tell their English sisters to look at home. They can meet this feminine, English Christian affectionate appeal with the same argument that the Cannibal Queen met a French philosopher when he was remonstrating with her upon the hateful, horrible, and forbidden practice of eating human flesh, and recommending her to discontinue and forbid the practice in her dominions. 'Well,' replied the Cannibal Queen, 'Voltaire, what is the difference between your people and us? You kill men and allow them to rot; we kill men, and find them as good for food as any other flesh; besides, our laws demand of us to eat our enemies.' Now, sir, though two blacks will never make a white, yet the American ladies may justly reply and ask their English sisters, 'What is the difference between you and us? We buy black African slaves; but when we buy them, we feed, clothe, and house them. No doubt some of us whip them at times for disobedience or for our own caprice; but we heal their stripes, and take care of them, that they may work our work. But you, English sisters, you make white slaves paupers and beggars; and when you make them this, by depriving them of all means to live by their own industry, then you turn them adrift—you raze, plough up, or burn down their habitations, and allow them to die [in hundreds] the agonizing, lingering death of starvation on the road sides, ditches, and open fields. Dear sisters, look at the history of Ireland for the last six or seven years, and you will see how many thousands you have allowed to die by hunger; and consider how many thousands more you would have allowed to die a similar death, had we not come to their rescue, and sent them food until we could remove them from your tender mercy and from your territories, to feed, clothe and house them, and to find employment and fair remuneration for their labor among ourselves. Look for one instance of an Irishman arraigned at the bar of justice for sheep-stealing, and his counsel offering to prove that before he stole the sheep, three of his children perished for want of food, and in the case of the last of them who died, a sucking infant, the mother peeled the flesh off its legs and arms; she boiled it, and both she and her husband, the prisoner, ate it to save their own lives, and the mother died soon after. At this time you, our English sisters, were riding upon the chariots, rolling smoothly over your extensive uncultivated, depopulated domains, upon the wheels of splendor and cushions of the finest texture, and your husbands, sons, and daughters, sharing of your festivities, luxuries, and unnecessary grandeur; expending more money and human food upon useless dogs and horses than would have saved thousands of the poor useful Irish [with the image of God upon them] from a premature agonizing death; we have read with horror of one of your husbands urging with might and main upon the government (who bestirred themselves at the time, for fear the famine might cause a disease among the Irish landlords) to feed the people with curry powder; and you must recollect, when the curry powder scheme of destroying the Irish could not be approved of, that Sir A. Travellian was sent over to Ireland with the last starving commission, and conducted the Irish destruction with more humanity, for he allowed one pound of meal as meat and wages for every starving Irishman, who would work ten hours per day at making roads, draining, and improving the estates for Irish landlords.

Ah! English sisters, though we could bring no more against you, the public will judge and decide that you should be the defenders, and not the pursuers, in this case; but since you began to expose us, we will expose you to the letter, for there is no case or cause brought out against us in 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' with all Harriet Beecher Stowe's capabilities of coloring that is equal to this. We say emphatically, that our law would neither sanction nor tolerate such inhuman treatment—our religion forbids it; and any man or number of men who would be guilty of such would be branded with infamy and chased from our States and from our society as inhuman, irrational, irreligious, and immoral monster, unworthy of Christian society, or to have a voice in the civil or religious government of our country. But by taking a

retrospective view of the history of your Christianized nation, we find that inhumanity, oppression, cruelty, and extortion, are qualifications required to fit a legislator, commander, commissioner or any other functionary to whom you may safely entrust the law making, the law administration, and the government of your people; but qualifications specially require to entitle them to dignified, and high sounding titles, and distinction, as will be shown afterwards.

'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' has aroused the sympathy and compassion of the Duchess of Sutherland, Argyle, Bedford, and Ladies Blantyre and Travellian, and many thousands of the women of England, over the fate of Ham's black children. But we would seriously advise the Duchess of Sutherland and her host to pause until Uncle Donald McLeod's Cabin comes out, and until he himself comes across the Atlantic with it among the thousands of those and their offspring who have fled from their iron sway and slavery to our shores.—He, poor man, has been expostulating with you for the last twenty years against your cruel, unnatural, irrational, unchristian, and inhuman treatment of the brave, athletic, Highland white sons of Japheth; but no English or Scotch Duchesses and Ladies took any notice of him, nor convened a meeting to sympathize with him, or to remonstrate with Highland despotic slave-making proprietors to discontinue their unchristian depopulation of the country and their ungodly draining away of the best blood of the nation. Hence we aver that these ladies would never convene a sympathizing meeting for the benighted Africans, should their own African chiefs, kings, and queens, destroy them by the thousand; but because they sell them, and we buy them and take care of them English feminine hearts sympathize with them. This is a fine opportunity for Donald McLeod. Let him now speak out and make haste, and we promise him a quick and extensive sale of his Cabin of unvarnished facts.

The Duchess of Sutherland got very warm on the subject. After she read the sympathizing, remonstrating address, (which need not be quoted here being long ago before the public) she with great emphasis, said, 'I hope and believe that our efforts, under God's blessing, will not be without some happy result; but, whether it succeeded or fail no one will deny that we shall have made an attempt, which had for its beginning and end, 'Glory to God in the highest, on earth and peace and good will to all men.' It seems that offrontry is become very lofty and high-sounding, under the protection of high-sounding English titles, when the Duchess of Sutherland could presume to mix such notorious hypocritical whinnies as these with 'Glory to God in the highest, on earth and peace and good will to all men,' for no other cause than to whitewash from some public odium already out, or to screen from some that is expected, come from what quarter it may. Surely this cannot be the Duchess of Sutherland who pays a visit every year to Dunrobin Castle, who has seen and heard so many supplicating appeals presented to her husband by the poor fishermen Galspie, soliciting liberty to take mussels from the Little Ferry Sands to bait their nets—a liberty which they were deprived of by his factors, though paying yearly rent for it, yet returned by his Grace, with the brief deliverance that he could do nothing for them. Can I believe that this is the same personage who can sit out Dunrobin Castle, (her own Highland seat) and, after travelling from it, then can ride in one direction forty-four miles; in another direction (by taking the necessary circuitous route) sixty miles, and that over fertile glens, valleys, straths, bursting with fatness, which gave birth to, and where were reared for ages thousands of the bravest, the most moral, virtuous and religious men that Europe could boast of; ready, to a man, at a moment's warning from their chief to rise in defence of their king, queen, and country; animated with patriotism and love to their chief, and irresistible in the battle contest for victory. But these valiant men had then a country, a home, and a chief, worth fighting for. But I can tell her that she can now ride over these extensive tracts in the interior of the country without seeing the image of god upon a man travelling these roads, with the exception of a wandering Highland shepherd, wrapped up in a gray plaid to the eyes, with a colly dog behind him as a drill sergeant, to trail his heels and to marshal his tips. There may happen to travel over the dreary tract a geologist, a tourist, or a lonely carrier, but these are as rare as a pelican in the wilderness, or a camel's caravan in the deserts of Arabia. Add to this a few English sportsmen, with their stag-hounds, pointer dogs, and their servants, and put themselves and their bravery together and a company of French soldiers would put ten thousand of them to a disorderly flight to save their own carcasses, leaving their eyes and tips to feed the invaders! The question may arise, where those people who inhabit this country at one period have gone? In America and Australia the most of them will be found. The Sutherlands family and the nation had no need of their services; hence they did not regard their patriotism or loyalty, and disregarded their past services. Sheep, bullocks, deer, and game became more valuable than men. Yet a remnant of them, or in other words a skeleton of them, is to be found along the sea lochs, huddled together in motley groups upon barren moors, among cliffs, and precipices, in the most impoverished, degraded, squalid, slavish, spiritless condition that human beings could exist in. If this is really the lady who has 'Glory to God in the highest, peace on earth and good will to men,' in view, and who is so religiously denouncing the American states which 'denies the slave the sanctity of marriage, with all its rights and obligations—which separates at the will of the man-

ter, the wife from the husband, the children from the parent."

I would advise her, in God's name, to take a tour round the sea-shore of Sutherland, her own estate, beginning at Brora, then to Helmsdale, Portkerra, Strath, Ferry, Tongue, Dornoch, Edinvalley, and Assynt, and learn the squalid, degraded, and impoverished, uneducated condition of the spiritless people of that sea-shore coast, about two hundred miles in length, and let her with similar zeal remonstrate with her husband, that their condition be better; for the cure for all their misery and want is lying unmolested in the fertile valleys above, and all under his control; and to advise his Grace, her husband, to be no longer guided by his Archbishop, Mr. Loch, but to discontinue his depopulating schemes, which have separated many a wife from her husband, never to meet—which caused many a premature death, and that separated many sons and daughters, never to see them; and by all means to withdraw that mandate of Mr. Loch, which forbids marriage on the Sutherland estate, under the pains and penalties of being banished from the country; for it has been already the cause of a great amount of prostitution, and augmented illegitimate connections and issues fifty per cent above what such were a few years ago, before this unnatural, ungodly law was put in force.—When the Duchess will do this, then, and not till then, will I believe that she is in earnest regarding the American slaves. Let her and the other ladies who attend the Stafford House meeting be not like the believers, followers of Jupiter, who were supplied with two bags each, the one bag representing their own faults, the other their neighbor's faults—the one representing their neighbors' faults suspended before them, and the one representing their own faults suspended behind them so that they could never see their own faults; but their neighbors' were seen at all times.—Ah! ladies, change your Jupiter bags, that you may discern your inconsistency, and connection with those to whom you owe your position, your grandeur, your greatness and all your enjoyment.

THE PRINTER—The night grows late, the streets are hushed—the moon-beams flock this deserted pavement—and sleep strews its slumberers poppies over the inhabitants of the silent city. All life at rest save the printer, who is busy at his case.

Dreams, lovely as winged cherubs, hover about the repose of man and maiden; visions as pure as fair lilies and beautiful as the morning and the child—but to the printer all is reality, toil and weariness.

How nimbly and cheerfully does he adjust the faithful types, as if he took "no note of time" as if the duties that are wearing out his life were more a diversion than a laborious avocation. But amid their monotonous discharge, believe us, the printer thinks of home and sighs within himself for the better lot of which others are possessed. And yet there is no repose for him, though the night tramps on, and a jowled dawn will soon appear.

Why do his motions grow less rapid? Why move his fingers in so deliberate and mechanical a way? Whence is the smile that lingers at his lip, like the first sunbeam at the gates of morning? There is a gentle presence at his side—an eye, blue as violets, gazing into his own—an accent, sweet as music, entrancing his ear, and reaching his very heart.

It is but a moment—it is only a reverie—it did not even win him from his occupation—it only caused his hand to falter, not to cease—the printer awakes to busy toil again.

Ye who receive your sunrise favorites and wander, perhaps listlessly, over the pages, remember that it is the fruit of toil, which was active and untiring while you were quietly sleeping—that your convenience and comfort are bought with the price of weariness.

There is an "electric chord," which, being charged with sympathy, will carry the gentle burden even to the most distant hearts. We bespeak its agency in behalf of the faithful printer.—*Buff. Ex.*

MARSHALL NEY AS OFFICER IN OUR REVOLUTION.—A correspondent of the Savannah Republican, noticing the statement in Autocrat's Magazine, warranting a belief that the Rev. Eleazer Williams is the Dauphin Louis XVII., publishes the following:

"This unexpected discovery of a 'Bourbon among us,' reminds me of another singular history, derived from the United States in the Revolutionary annals of France.

"I believe that Marshall Ney, the favorite of Napoleon, was Michael Rudolf, who was the son of a distinguished officer in our war of the Revolution. He was a captain in Lee's partisan legion of the southern army; and was in France called the 'bravest of the brave.' In the French army he was called the American tobaccocon because he carried a cargo of that to France from this country when he took part in the French Revolution.

"The incidents of Marshall Ney's life have been collected by L. K. Taft, Esq., of this city—another instance of the admirable industry of this gentleman in historical collections.—It is hoped that his narrative of Marshall Ney's life will soon be published to the world.

"Michael Rudolf, as his name suggests, was of German parentage, and was born on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. At a very early age he entered the army, and achieved distinction in Lee's legion. He married in Liberty county, but after he sailed for France from Stunbury, he never returned to the United States.

"The historians of France report his birthplace to be Sarre Louis, on the confines of the Rhine."

"If an elephant can travel eight miles an hour and carry his trunk how fast could he go if he had a little mule to carry it for him."